MORRISON IN "FAUST"

THIS FAMILIAR AND ENTERTAINING PLAY HERE THIS WEEK.

Later in the Week Comes De Wolf Hopper and James O'Neill-Park and Empire Bills.

For years Lewis Morrison has been precenting the dramatic version of Goethe's well-known story of "Faust" until it has become one of the standard attractions looked forward to as an annual visitor. The play itself is interesting in the weirdness of a number of its scenes. It has a story full of intensity and the staging that has been given the production by Mr. Morrison puts it on the highest plane of spectacular theatric work. The devil, as impersonated by Mr. Morrison, is a jovial sort of person, a clownish diplomat in speech and action. There is nothing about him repellant except, perhaps, his name. Among the features in scenes and effects probably the most notable are the fountain square at Nuremberg and the Brocken, the latter being essentially the intense scene of the play. "Faust" will be given at the Grand Monday and Tuesday nights and at the Wednesday matinee. On Wednesday night the engagement will close with the late Lawrence Barrett's great play, "Yorrick's Love," in which Mr. Morrison has been measurably successful this season. At Boston recently the dramatic critics were unanimous in pronouncing his performance of "Yorrick's Love" one of the finest ever known in that city. They said it could have run for months there had the time been booked. Mr. Morrison appears as Master Yorrick, Edward Elsner as Master Edmund, White Whittlesey as Master Heywood and Florence Roberts as Mistress Alice.

While "Faust" is always a ready money winner for Lewis Morrison and he could probably go on playing it to large box office receipts to the end of career, he is not satisfied go down to posterity identified in an indelible manner with one character. For this reason he chooses to present "Yorrick's Love" and "Richelleu" in conjunction with "Faust," actuated by a desire to demonstrate that it is not the part that gives him the right to be called an artist. Mr. Morrison is not only an actor, but a very finished and versatile one.

De Wolf Hopper Coming Thursday. There is no singing comedian to-day on the American stage who has such a solid and enthusiastic following as De Wolf Hopper. The reason for this is, no doubt, that Mr. Hopper has always undertaken what he could accomplish. He is a comedian of original and peculiar methods, and possesses an unusually rich voice, which he knows perfectly well how to utilize. comedians have gone up and down in the course of the last six years, Mr. Hopper has steadily continued to strengthen his hold on the public. His refined and polite humor, his mimetic and magnetic powers, as well as his earnest efforts to amuse and please his auditors, have been the prime factors in his many successes, and he is to-day without doubt one of the greatest

favorites in the field of comic operas.

De Wolf Hopper comes to English's Opera House next Thursday evening for three nights and a matinee in the pretty and tuneful "Dr. Syntax," which made such a marked success here last season. It is promised that "Dr. Syntax" this year will be found bigger, brighter and better than it was last season. Several new musical numbers have been added and the comedy element has been enlarged, so that the performance as a whole, it is said, goes with a dash and sparkle from start to finish. Mr. Hopper still has the valuable assistance of his charming little wife, who was formerly so well known as Edna Wallace, and she, as the "littlest" girl in school, has some cunning new comedy ies which are sure to prove attractive. The leading singing parts will be intrusted Miss Bertha Waltzsinger, the

exquisite young prima donna prano, and Edmund Stanley,

handsome tenor, who has for the past six seasons proved a valuable factor in this admirable organization. In the cast will be found, besides those already mentioned the following excellent actors and singers Alice Hosmer, Ida Lester, Alfred Klein, T S. Guise, John Parr and Harry P. Stone. The scenery, which last year attracted so much ind more full of color, and the costumes of the pretty girls who attend the Academy of Miss Zenobia Tropics have been designed in accordance with the latest and newest Parisian fashions, with the difference that the skirts are not cut any longer. The principal change in the opera as a whole this season will be found to be that there is more fun and frivolity than ever. Of course, the story remains essentially the same. The action of the opera opens with the meeting of the huntsmen and the chool girls in the woods, amid the autumn One of the girls, Niobe Marsh drops her dainty little slipper, and a handsome young Englishman, who is making a tour of America with Lord Lawntennis Niobe is the charity pupil of the school, and an ugly and disagreeable professor named Scowles is madly in love with her. Dr. Syntax, however, interferes, and in due time the poor little girl is rescued from persecution, and weds her devoted lover. The closing scene of the opera deals with college enthusiasm, class cries and colors, terminating with a realistic representation of a boat race between Vale and Harvard on the River Thames at New The sale of seats opens to-morrow morn-

ing at the Pembroke Arcade. James O'Neill's Engagement.

It has been four years since James O'Neill last visited Indianapolis and seven years since he played "Monte Cristo" here. His coming engagement the last half of this week, at the Grand, is therefore of unusual interest. He will play "Monte Cristo" Thursday and Saturday nights, "Virginlus" Friday night and "The Courier of Lyons" at the Saturday matinee. Nearly all the great actors for over a half century the role of Virginius. It should be said for Mr. O'Neill that he deserves to rank among the foremost exponents of this well-known character. His acting, always finished, never shows to better advantage han in the role of the patrician father. His scholarly conception of the part is proof of painstaking care and quite in acordance with what the author intended should be. His elecution is a pleasure to hear. In the fourth act, when Lucius rings the news of Virginia's seizure, Mr. O'Neill is particularly deserving of highest praise, and throughout the play he demonstrates that he possesses the fire of renius that will enable him to follow closely in the footsteps of some of the great fors who have preceded him in this role. This season he has added a new play to his repertoire, called "The Courier of Ly-"The Lesurques Case." tion is laid at the time of the French Directory in 1796, when justice was meted out quickly to offenders of all classes and all stations. Unhappy as this circumstance may have been to the innocent, its existence at that time is responsible for "The Lesurques Case," in which Mr. James O'Neill has met with much success. "Monte Cristo" is too well known to need any comment. It is an immensely popular

production everywhere.

Park-Double Bill This Week. The Park Theater will be occupied the "Twentieth Century Maids," a burlesque company of high merit, introducing a number of high class specialty artists, a satire on the present female fad and a humorous burlesque on the latest craze, entitled "Too Much Trilby," and a series of living pictures, the posing being done by Clarice Terry, the modern Venus, which title she won in competition at the New York Museum of Art. She has been styled the most perfectly formed woman on the American | num at Leroy's establishment, while Mme. tage. Half a dozen other girls will appear in these pictures. Harry Morris, erman comedian, will enact the role of Annie Carter, Leila Trimble, Harry Emn, Dane Genaro and the full strength the company. The entire performance s said to be refined and consisting, as it s, of such well-known artists, together with good scenery and elaborate costumes. it forms one of the best burlesque shows

what fanciful title applied to the play to be presented at the Park Theater next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, by Jessie Mas Hall and her company. Although a

new play, its success has been phenomenal, and in the quaint and ragged little Princess Miss Hall has found a worthy piece for her talents. As an actress and a singer Miss Hall has few equals in the popular prices field, and her acting is characterized by great spirit. Mr. O. W. Hall, the acrobatic comedian, plays the eccentric prime minister, Wilted Waggles, in a droll and amusing manner, introducing novel specialty work.

Empire-"City Sports."

A popular and well known attraction is the "City Sports Big Show," which will hold the stage at the Empire next week, beginning with a matinee Monday. The programme is long and interesting, and many good things are promised. The bill offered comprises two up-to-date burlesques, emscenery, bright and catchy music, and comedy situations. This part of the programme is interpreted by women who have been selected for their beauty of face and figure, and the comedy is handled by comedians who are funny. The olio portion is long and varied, and handled by a capable number of specialty artists, headed by the famous four Nelson sisters. South American heauties ison sisters, South American beauties. who have few equals in feminine acrobatic art. This wonderful quartet has been seen in all parts of the world, and at all times have been a particular feature. The aggre- | ler.) gate weight of these women is 620 pounds. and when this is taken into consideration, eir work is astounding. Still another feat ure is the beautiful ballet, richly costumed and executed by a number of beautiful women, headed by the greatest of all grotesque dancers, Miss Gertie Collins.

Notes of the Stage.

Sol Smith Russell and his company are booked at the Grand for the first half of next week. The very popular actor will, on that date, produce the new domestic comthor, Miss Marguerite Merington, entitled "An Everyday Man." Mr Russell will, also, for the first time here, appear as Bob Acres in Sheridan's great comedy, "The Rivals."

It requires eight freight cars to carry th scenery, costumes and properties of th Henry Irving company. A curious fact came out in the course of the company's dealings with the custom house, calling, as they did, for exact detailed lists of everything they carried to be used in the plays. It took seventeen closely printed typewritten pages to invoice them, and they footed up a total of 51,436 articles, ranging from the largest foths, or back scenes, down to a box of long clay pipes, and a pepper box for "A Story of Waterloo." What a list! Crowns, armor, swords, thrones and what not. Every play is boxed separately, and every article needed for that play is kept apart from even the same articles needed for other

A souvenir photograph of James O'Neill as Virginius will be given to each woman attending the "Monte Cristo" performance, which opens his engagement at the Grand next Thursday night. In Mr. O'Neill's com-pany are Kate Fletcher Lingham and her son, T. G. Lingham, both of this city.

Mme. Julia Aramenti, formerly Mrs. Cole of Indianapolis, with her concert company, has been doing a good business in the West this year. The San Francisco papers speak in highest praise of Mme. Aramenti as a

BROKE THE ENGAGEMENT.

The President Barely Escaped Entertaining a London Correspondent. Washington Post.

It was last week, and the President came vithin a hair's breadth of being interviewed by a crafty correspondent of a London pa-

There are two Britons of the press town. One represents the London Chronicle and the other the Pall Mall (pronounced by the gifted "Pell Mell") Gazette. The Chroncle man made strenuous effort to have an interview with Mr. Cleveland, and conducted his assaults through Mr. Thurber. At one time, after the Chronicle man had been to see Thurber on several occasions, it would appear as if Mr. Cleveland came almost to the yielding point. At any rate, he asked Secretary Olney what he thought of the propriety of the scheme. That austute premier condemned it at once. A President who scrupulously declined to be interviewed by American papers would hardly be able to explain to an onlooking grand stand so as to do himself any good, how it was that he consented to let a London paper print his language. So argued Olney, and it had effect. Cleveland absolutely declined the advances of the Chronicle man; turned him down cold. It was Thursday of last week when Mr. Cleveland was descanting to Secretary Carlisle on the persistent efforts of the Chronicle man to gain and print an interview "I would like to have gratified the gentle-

man," said the President, "but couldn't in the proprieties of the case see my way "The woods must be full of London correspondents," said Mr. Carlisle. "I met one

named Blank, who is in our midst for the Pall Mall Gazette.' "What did you say his name was?" asked Mr. Cleveland, with much interest, not to say an alarmed fashion of ardor.

"Mr. Blank," repeated Carlisle, "He represents the Pall Mall Gazette." "Well, I've come very near it, then, the dark," said Mr. Cleveland. He then explained to Mr. Carlisle that a well-known Washingtonian (with whom the President has friendly relations, but rather of a terrapin, canvasback sort), had written nim a note the day before, saying that he had an intimate personal friend stopping for a few days at his house, and that with bring his friend to the White House and introduce him. The gentleman's friend was anxious for the honor of a handshake from the President.

Mr. Cleveland told further that he had good-naturedly told the Washington man to bring his London friend over for a short time Friday evening, and he would "And now you mention Mr. Blank," concluded Mr. Cleveland, "representing, as you say, the Pall Mall Gazette; that's the name, and I've no doubt he's the party John wants | to bring over and whom I've agreed to

"Then you'd better cancel the date," re-It took only ten minutes for a few discreet inquiries to be made at the hotel. It was discovered at once that the gentleman who was to be introduced at the White House Friday night was none other than the Pall Mall Gazette man.

This decided, it took only ten minutes more for Cleveland to indite and dispatch a note saying that reasons had arisen to make it impossible for the President to meet the visitor, and to consider the engagement as off."

FEMALE FASHIONS,

And the Maker of Them Under Napo-

Some curious light has been thrown on the fashions in female apparel at the court of Napoleon I by M. Henri Bouchot, an indefatigable searcher among the records of the past. As this writer reminds us, the Empire dresses, like those to be seen in the play of "Madame Sans-Gene." were planned and made by one Leroy, who was the Worth of the period. This couturier has left a list of his customers, and from this urious document M. Bouchot has compiled his information. It comprises over 300 names, including those of all the great ladies who "strutted their hour" on the Napoleonic stage. Leroy, as M. Bouchot points out, was a desperately bad character, being a gambler, a rake, and a He rose from a very obscure position to be the arbiter of taste to vast establishment in the Rue de la Loi everything appertaining to feminine fashladies, who, in their anxiety to distance rivals were lavish in expenditure. Leroy's to have eclipsed the payments made yearly to Leroy by the Empress Maria Louisa and

sano, were only worth, on an average, £600 a year to the fashionable man milliner and universal fashion provider of the Rue de la is a detailed system of regulations accord Loi; but then many of these customers | ing to which the business is conducted. For bought their jewels and coiffures elsewhere. However, Mme. Campan, the directress of he school of the Legion of Honor seems to have been what is termed "a quiet dresser," for she only spent about £10 per an-Mere's name does not appear on the list of books of the couturier. This is accounted for by the fact that Napoleon's mother was Slang Valley in the burlesque, "Too Much of an economical turn of mind and preto receive her dresses from daughters rather than purchase them herself. It may be thought that Leroy's business went down after Waterloo and the is the alternative offered to publishers. disappearance of Naroleon's court. This, however, was not the case. It is true that Leroy suffered a little from the crisis, but only temporarily, for as soon as the restoration was firmly established the couturier resumed his prosperous career, and was patronized by the royalist ladies as eagerly as he had been by the two Empresses, the princesses, the duchesses and the wives of the marshals of Napoleon.

Some of the hindrances to which newspapers are subject in Germany, and which would seem intolerable to Americans, are the incidental result of the general scheme of legislation. Thus news dealers and newsbeys must have a license, but so must all itinerant vendors; a newspaper may not post a bulletin of its contents because the Prussian law prohibits the exhibition of placards. More serious consequences arise however, was not the case. It is true that

GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS STRICT SUPERVISION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Various Laws Affecting the Papers and How They Are Enforced -Would Be Intolerable Here.

New York Evening Post. Press prosecutions for the offense known as "lese majeste" have been so frequent in bellished with gorgeous costumes and special | Germany of late that it becomes of interest to inquire into the press laws of the German empire. A condensed account of the various ways in which German newspapers are brought under the control of the authorities has just been published by Dr. E. P. Oberholtzer, of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, in a pamphlet of 180 pages, entitled "Die Beziehungen Zwischen dem Staat und der Zeitungspresse im

The principal object which the continental press laws of Europe have in view is to restrict journalistic criticism of the government and of privileged persons rather than to protect private citizens in general from invasions of their privacy. The liberalizing tendencies which date from the revolutionary period of 1848 have had for one result the abolition of the censorship of the press, which now survives in Russia only. The libel laws of Germany, so edy written for him by the well-known au- far as offenses against private persons are concerned, can hardly be regarded as excessively stringent. The truth of a publication may be pleaded as a sufficient defense in criminal as well as in civil proceedings. It may be assumed, however, that if German newspapers were to follow the lead of our sensational journals and make it a practice to drag private matters into print the law-making power would grant more effective redress than is enjoyed by our helpless public. When it comes to resenting newspaper attacks on the authorities there is no lack of energy in the legislation of Germany.

> The publication of any statements or reports, whether true or false, which may be construed as offensive or insulting to certain privileged persons is prohibited under may have a tendency to degrade or ridicule such persons, will render the perpetrator liable to prosecution. At the head of such privileged persons stands the Emperor, and joined with him are the other reigning monarchs of Germany. The families of the various rulers are likewise protected, but the penalties for an offense against them are not quite so severe. A third category is composed of foreign potentates, among whom, however, presidents of republics and the pope are not included. Then follows a descending scale of functionaries, through foreign embassadors, members of the federal council (Bundesrath), etc. STRICT REGULATIONS.

> Aside from libels and other offenses against individuals, the press is restricted from publishing anything which may be offensive to the community by reason of immorality, indecency or blasphemy; or which may be regarded as an incitement to rebeliion or to resistance against the law; or to acts of violence against each other. A distorted news which may throw contempt on governmental institutions; or false reports concerning foreign countries whereby German citizens may be misled to emigrate; pose of inducing the public to buy shares in the stock of a company or calculated to influence stock quotations. A curious law is that which prohibits newspapers from opening subscriptions for the public payment of a fine imposed by a court of law, or even from publishing reports of moneys contributed for such a purpose. In addition to describing what a newspaper may not publish, the law also provides that there are some things which a newspaper must publish. In certain cases it must publish a reply from persons who feel aggrieved by an article containing a misstatement of facts. The reply must confine itself to facts, must be signed by the writer, and must be free from offensive expressions. If it exceeds in length the article, or the parts of an article, to which it replies, the additional room which it fills must be paid for at the usual advertising rates of the journal concerned. The reply must be printed at once, without any alteration of the text or any misleading headlines, and it must appear in the same part of the paper and in the same style of type as the original article. Newspapers are also required to publish official announcements sent to them by the public authorities, but are paid for them as advertisements. In this manner they may be compelled to publish judgments rendered against themselves in libel

> every number the name and residence of its 'responsible editor," and, in order to prevent the setting up of a dummy for this purpose, it is further provided that the responsible editor must actually be employed as one of the editors, and must be vested with authority to determine the contents of the paper. In the eye of the law he is the author of the entire journal, or that part of which falls within his province, a newspaper may appoint editor for its political part, another for the literary feuilleton, for the advertisements. etc. A failure to comply with this regulation, or any false representation, will render the paper liable to summary confiscation. The publisher's name and that of the printer must also appear in every is-A copy of every number must be delivered to the local police authorities as soon as the distribution of the paper begins. The power of summary confiscation which we have just spoken of is a very effective weapon in the hands of the authoritles, and even if it extends only to a single issue, and for a few hours, may do serlous if not irreparable injury to a daily paper. It may be exercised in certain con-

responsibility for an infraction of the vari-

ous laws we have referred to, it is pro-

vided that every newspaper must print in

tingencies by the police autnorities without the intervention of a judicial order or judgment, and there appears to be no practical redress for its abuse. Quite peculiar is the German system of delivering newspapers to subscribers outside of the place of publication. Within a radius of ten miles thereof a paper may be delivered in any manner the publisher prefers; outside of that it must be sent by mail or by special messenger; that is, newspapers cannot be forwarded as freight or by express. The postoffice claims a monopoly of the business, and acts not only as a carrier or forwarder, but also as a subscription agent. Every postmaster throughout the realm receives subscriptions for every newspaper, and delivers papers to subscribers. POSTOFFICE RULES.

The postmaster of the town in which the paper is published informs the publisher how many copies are wanted, and they are then regularly diverted in bulk and forwarded to their respective destinations. The the imperial court, and had collected in a only to the postmaster of the place where they live. As a matter of favor, a pubions in raiment. He supplied not only lisher may learn how many copies go to dresses, but head gear, flowers and feath- each place, but nothing further. The pubers, which he sold at enormous prices to | lisher fixes the price at which he is willing to sell his paper to the Postoffice Departbest customer was the Empress Josephine, | ment; to this the latter adds 25 per cent. whose annual bill for clothing and adorn- to pay for its service, including postage, ment amounted to f6.000. This sum is said and thus arrives at the charge to be made to subscribers. In December of each year the Berlin postoffice issues a price-list of Queen Hortense. Some of the minor ladies newspapers for the coming year, and sends of the court, such as the Duchess De Bas- a copy of it to every postmaster to guide him in receiving subscriptions, which may be for three, six or twelve months. There instance, a limited number of free or "sample" copies and of exchanges is concopies and of exchanges is carried as a matter of courtesy, charging the regular tax of 25 per cent.; when papers are delivered at residences by letter-carriers there is an additional charge, amounting, in the case of daily papers, to 40 cents a year. While this method has some conveniences, they are counterbalanced by drawbacks. Its principle recommendation is that it is cheaper than malling each copy in a separate wrapper at the regular rate of postage for printed matter, which Some of the hindrances to which news-

CENSORSHIP from the fact that in Germany the tele-graph and the telephone are a monopoly of the government, which claims and ex-ercises the right of refusing to forward any messages which the officials consider

detrimental or objectionable. In the matter of copyright for newspaper articles the law does not seem to be en-tirely settled. News is considered as public property and not copyrightable. On the other hand, literary productions and scientific discussions may not be reprinted without permission, and as a general thing any article of any length can be brought under the series of the control of the series of t under the same protection by printing a notice to that effect at the head of it. From the hasty view here presented, and which, of necessity, could take into account only the salient points of the law and custom, it will be seen that the press laws of Germany partake of the paternalism and of the faith in bureaucratic guardianship characteristic of the country. It should be remembered that there was a time, not so very long ago, when English newspapers almost had the life taxed out of them and, to go further back, when editors risked imprisonment and the pillory if they presumed to report the proceedings of Parliament. In Germany, France and Italy there has been a gradual relaxing of the severity of the press laws during the past half century, and where the letter of the law has retained its old-time harshness it has been mitigated in practice by the milder spirit of the age. There is a German proverb to Deutschen Reich" (Berlin: Mayer & Multhe effect that no broth is ever eaten as hot as it is cooked; the actual condition of the German press is by no means so abject as one might infer who looks at what might legally be done to it by the officers

A BIG AQUARIUM. Sometime It Will Be One of the Sights of the Metropolis.

of the government.

New York Evening Sun. Some day the aquarium at the Battery will finished, and New Yorkers will then be able to walk through avenues of glass tanks and gaze at fishes of all kinds and from all climes. Like the "reproaches" to the Brooklyn bridge, the aquarium has been on a state bordering on completion for more that a year. Dr. Bean, the superintendent of the aquarlum, is doing his best to hurry things along, but there is lots to be done before the aquarium will be thrown open to the public. The salt water supply is not of the best as yet. The water is pumped in from the bay. The temperature of the water obtained during the recent cold weather has averaged 371/2 degrees. This rises to from 39 to 52 degrees in the tanks, according to their location and the amount of vegetation they contain. This is not warm enough to suit Dr. Bean. He has had a salt water well built in the cellar. The water in this well has not been below 50 degrees this winter. The pumping apparatus will be connected with the well in the course of the next two months, and then water that will suit the sharks and other tropical fish will be easily obtainable. The tanks are not heated, and the temperature of the water is increased almost entirely stringent penalties. Criticism, anecdotes, by the heat of the building. This is kept as near 70 degrees as possible by means of

The Aquarium in its embryo state is a highly interesting place. It contains a grand collection of fish and sea anemones. The biggest fish is a shovel-nosed shark, in the big tank in the center of the main floor of the building. He has for company several smaller sharks, a number of large horseshoe crabs and some dogfish. None of these appears to relish the cold weather. The sharks and crabs seldom come to the surface to bask. They remain motionless at the bottom of the tank on cold days except at feeding time. They are very much on the alert then, and seem to forget the cold. Near this tank is one containing sea bass and another that teems with sturgeon. These sturgeon were placed in their tank eighteen months ago. They were less length now is two and a half feet. The cold water suits them. They thrive in the Hudon river, so they are fully at home in all kinds of weather that the aquarlum can

The seal tank is in the northwest corner of the main floor. There is only one sea in the collection now. Punch succumbed to lung trouble last Monday night. Nellie, his mate, showed her grief the next morning by swimming around the tank at top She was evidently in search of Her grief became more alarming at breakfast time. She then did what a healthy seal had never been known to do before. She declined to eat, and snapped viciously at her keeper. A seal's grief never lasts long, and at supper time hunger took its place. Nellie ate her evening meal as if she had not a trouble on earth. Since the seals first came to the aquarium Punch had not been in robust health. Seals are timid animals, and the noise of hammering, as well as the smell of paint, had much to do with Punch's death. He was far more sociable than Nellie. He was always in search of a caress from those lucky individuals who get inside the city's private aquarium. Punch never regained his health after he shed his coat six months ago, but he was not seriously ill until the week before he died. His body has been sent to the Museum of Natural History, where it will be mounted. Punch and Nellie, together with a puny youngster, that swallowed some paint which fell in the tank and did not ive a month, came to the aquarium from New Hampshire in October, 1894. The larger fishes are fed almost entirely on minnows and chopped clams. A funny feature of the feeding process is the game way in which the bass and blackfish rise to catch the small live fish as they are thrown into the water. If by any chance a minnow is not caught immediately, his life is spared. The biggest fishes make no further efforts to catch him after feeding time, and in each of the large tanks there is a shoal of minnows that have won a second lease of life. The liveliest of the big tanks is the one occupied by a shoal of sea bass, sea robbins, white perch and the tasty James river pan fish, known as spots. These fish are full of life and animation, and are constantly on the move. A far better idea of how fish pass the winter can be obtained from an inspection of the glass tanks on the balcony than from the tanks on the main floor. In one are a number of sea bass taking a slesta on a rock or stone They lie as if tired out, with eyes closed, and are undoubtedly asleep. The blackfish also are fond of a place to rest. They choose comfortable crevices in rocks for their winter seclusion. It requires a diligent search to find the

crabs. There are several hundred in one quarters. They make these quarters themselves. The surface of the tank is covered with fine pebbels. They burrow into these pebbles until they are out of view. They will emerge early in the spring with very tender skins instead of shells. this each regards his neighbor with suspicion. The slighest mistake or laziness means death. Each is watching the other with baleful glance. He is anxiously awaiting an opportunity to devour another. This is not a trait peculiar to crabs. They are simply more voracious than other fish, but all fish are cannibals. The ugliest fish in the aquarium is the raven fish. He is more like a reptile than a fish. His skin is scaly and mottled. He comes in three colors, orange, chocolate and brick red. His head is large, he has horns, feelers, whiskers and an immense mouth, with prominent teeth. His eyes proude, and are exceedingly bright in color He is not only a homely, flesh-creeping thing to gaze upon, but he is exceedingly His appearance is so much like that of a slimy stone that all he has to do is to lie perfectly still and swallow whatever his way. The large frogs and a snapping turtle from Canada, that occupy the last case on the northern corner of the balcony, do not appear to be happy. If the frogs had their way they would be buried in the mud at the bottom of some pool quietly snoozing through the winter. They are not the arbiters of their own fate, and as there is no mud in their tark they are compelled to keep a solemn vigil through out the winter. They are big, but thin. It is their fasting season, and if they can't get into a warm mud bath they can refus food, and this they do. The turtle is far from happy. She keeps at work incessantly trying to make a bed in the pebbles, but

to make any progress. The Lion's Roar.

beyond stirring them up, she does not seem

Dr. Livingstone noted the odd resemblance of the lion's roar to that of the ostrich. Mr. Millais says that though the roar of the latter is not so loud, it has exactly the same tone as that of the lion. But the ostrich always roars his best, the lion very eldom. This is partly because a "good roar needs a great physical effort. The whole interior and muscles of mouth throat, stomach and abdomen are, for the noment, converted into an organ of ter. rific sound, and the sound does make the earth tremble or appear to do so. But Unless he roars lying down, when he puts his head up like a dog barking, the lion "emits his first moan in any position, then draws in his neck and lowers his head with extended jaws, right down to his forepaws, as if about to be violently sick, while at the same time the back is arched, and the whole animal bears an appearance of con-This is Captain Millais's phonetic render ing of the sound, taken when listening to three lions roaring their best: "Moan-roar -r-o-a-r-roar-roar-roar - grunt-grunt-grunt-grunt (dying away)." Why lions

roar, when it ought to pay better to keep silent, is not yet explained. General Hamil-ton was convinced that tigers hunting in company roar to confuse and frighten the deer. Possibly the lion roars, when prowling around a camp, in the hope of causing some of the draught animals to break loose; at other times it appears to be a form of conversation with others at a distance.

OFFERINGS OF THE POETS.

Platonie Love. We were the best of friends, you know; Had kindred tastes, congenial minds, And all the requisites that go To form the tie that binds.

So, when one day he said good-bye And left, the goddess Fame to woo, I did not think it strange that I Should miss a friend so true. Months passed away; a weariness

Of everything, myself, my life, Fell on me; naught but dreariness And discontent seemed rife. Still, 'twas but natural, I thought; I had outworn the homely things That once had satisfied, and sought New lands on outstretched wings.

The frozen North I left behind; O'er Southern seas I glide; Sweet fragrance borne on breezes, kind, Bird-song on every side. I still press on; not flowers' bloom,

Nor liquid-throated bird, nor sea Unruffled 'neath the Southern moon-Has filled the want in me. What is't I seek? The Fount of Youth?

The Perpetual Spring? A Joy forbid? Or does my sick soul seek a Truth From mortal vision hid? I know not; but whene'er each quest, Begun in hope, ends in despair,

And consolation there? I hate the glittering sands, the breeze, The long, bright days, the wood-bird's

My heart turns northward. Is there rest

stretch my hands across the seas. To compass them, I long. For he that was my friend, you know, Dwells 'mid the Northern hills, frost-Within the Ice King's realm of snow,

That which I seek is found. -Harriet Nowlin Bullock. Indianapolis. A Winter Symphony.

The brook's song-that silvern ring, Through clutching crusts of ice, Hath summer murmuring Wove in its sweet device.

The trees' song-the oak's rich tone-That beechen whisper clear, Breathe melodies soft-blown From living Music's sphere. The birds' song-what hint of June

Hoids each dear soul atune With dream of love's fair nests? The earth's song-faint zephyrs thrill Across her slumbrous deeps, And bear, to echo's farthest hills, Life's message, which she keeps.

New Albany, Ind. -Emma Carleton,

A Bridal Song. It's we two, it's we two, it's we two for All the world and we two, and heaven b Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny All the world was Adam once, with Eve by

What's the world, my lass, my love! Wha I am thine, and thou art mine; life is sweet If the world had missed the mark let it For we two have gotten leave, and once more we'll try.

Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny It's we two, it's we two, happy side by side, Take a kiss from me, thy man; now the All is made afresh for us, and the brave heart wins.

When the darker days come, and no sun Thou shalt dry my tears, lass, and I'll dry It's we two, it's we two, while the world's Sitting by the golden sheaves on our wed-

Since Yesterday. The mavis sang but yesterday A strain that thrilled through autumn' He read the music of his lay

-Jean Ingelow.

In light and leaf, and heaven and earth; The windflowers by the wayside swung, Words of the music that was sung. In all his song the shade and sun Of earth and heaven seemed to meet, Its joy and sorrow were as one. Its very sadness was but sweet; He sang of summers yet to be;

You listened to his song with me The heart makes sunshine in the rain. Or winter in the midst of May, And though the mavis sings again His self-same song of yesterday, I find no gladness in his tone;

To-day I listen here alone. And-even our sunniest moment takes Such shadows of the bliss we knewro-day his throbbing song awakes But wistful, haunting thoughts of you; Its very sweetness is but sad,

You gave it all the joy it had. -A. St. J. Adcock, in Chambers's Journal, To-Morrow. One walks secure in wisdom-trodden ways

That lead to peaceful nights through happy Health, fame, friends, children and a gentle wife. All Youth can covet or Experience praise, And Use withal to crown the ease of life. How dread the fear

If he but knew the danger near. Another with some old inheritance Of Fate, unmitigated yet by Chance-Condemned by those he loves, with no ap-

To his own fearful heart, that ever pants For newer circlings of the cruel Wheel! Ah, thirsting for another day, What need of fear If he but knew the help that's near?
-Robert Underwood Johnson.

"O angel with the sable wing, Why comest thou so soon? 'Tis but the fragrant noon:

Another song I still would sing. Thou comest all too soon. "Thy face is veiled, I know thee not; Thy clasping hand is cold;

Thy breath is icy cold!"

But through the shrouding fold

I feel thy gleaming eyes shine hot;

The angel drew aside the veil, And smiled into my heart, And said. "I will depart. But now, "Oh, come again!" I wail. Death smiled, and won my heart. -Cella A. Hayward.

The wild wind wails in the poplar tree, I sit here alone. heart of my heart, come hither to me Come to me straight over land and sea, My soul-my own! Not now-the clock's slow tick I hear. And nothing more. year is dying, the leaves are sere, No ghost of the beautiful young crowned

Knocks at my door. But one of these nights, a wild, late might, I. waiting within. Shall hear your hand on the latch-and of prudence and folly and wrong and right. I shall let you in.

When I Am Dead. When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me; Plant thou no roses at my head, Nor shady cypress tree: Be the green grass above me With showers and dew drops wet; And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget.

I shall not see the shadows; shall not feel the rain: I shall not hear the nightingale ng on as if in pain; And dreaming through the twilight That doth not rise nor set. Haply I may remember, And haply may forget. -Christina Rossetti.

Microber at the Bar

Boston Transcript.
It is no wonder that the doctors shou It is no wonder that the doctors should be protest, as the Listener notices that one of them does in a Washington paper, against the practice of public drinking, at bars and soda fountains, from glasses that are washed only by being dipped in a sink or tub. It would be interesting, and doubtless appalling, to have the water from one of these tube tested for microbes at the in-

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stitute of Technology. The collections which they would afford would be the envy

and delight of bacteriologists. No one who has the slightest regard for his own health -or who, if he is scornful of microbes, dislikes to revel in the dirt of others-should Harry Morris's ever drink at a public bar or soda fountain unless he is sure that the glasses are cleansed at a spouting faucet, where no water is in danger of being used the secand time. These are in use at the best soda-water fountains; they are by no means so common at bars where liquor is sold. Perhaps the liquor dealers think that men Thursday-JESSIE MAE HALL. who are ready to drink their beverages do not mind a few diphtheria or typaoid EMPIRE THEATER fever germs thrown in. Sometimes it is hard for a man to decline an invitation to take a drink, even when he doesn't want to take it at all. The microbes ought to afford such men a good excuse. "No thank they might answer to the invitation; 'I'd like awfully to join you, but my doc-

not? Barbers manage to furnish individual mugs and brushes, and these take up more room than plates or small glasses. THE RETIRED HIGHWAYMAN.

He Tells How to Operate in Holding

bacilli for a couple of weeks or so, till

ual common cups ought to be ceeded by individual mugs at

dividual plates to eat from.

or restaurants, and possibly by

shape up a little after my grip." Individ-

a Man Up. Kansas City Journal. "It isn't such a soft snap as you would imagine to hold up a pedestrian and take away his valuables," said the retired highwayman. "There are a whole lot of minor details to look after that the average citizen never dreams of. "In the first place, you want to select the spot where you intend to share your game and you have got to be mighty careul about it, too. It won't do to be seen loafing around the neighborhood, for that

might arouse suspicion and cause some timid citizen to ring in a call for a police-"After you decide where you will perpetrate the deed, then your next act is to locate your victim. Of course you have the whole neighborhood mapped out in your mind, all the alleys safely located and the ones easiest of access in case necessity calls for flight. You then wander a few blocks down the street and select your victim. Then you hurry down a side street and hasten to your rendezvous. If your victim does not disarrange your plans you meet up with him on schedule time and

point your revolver under his nose. "In a well modulated, even tone of voice you command him to throw up his hands. all the time keeping an eye out that he if he has his hands in his pockets, try to shoot you through his clothes. If he throws up his hands, then you search him to see if he has a weapon. If he has none him to search himself. It sometimes puts your victim in a better frame of mind to converse with him about the weather waile you are forcing him to relinquish posses sion of his valuables, but never shake hands with a 'subject,' for you might thus discover that he belonged to the same lodge You have no idea how embarrassing it is to learn that you and your victim are brothers.' Always tell your victim in tak-

ing leave of him that you are sorry to have detained him and that you trust you may meet him again. This impresses that you are a professional and gives the "What are the dangers? Oh, they co afterwards. You are in constant trepidation of feeling a policeman's hand on your shoulder or receiving a detective's invitation to visit headquarters. You spend your money in haste in order to get the benefit of it before you are 'pioched' in the benefit of it bene

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